

FIG. 1

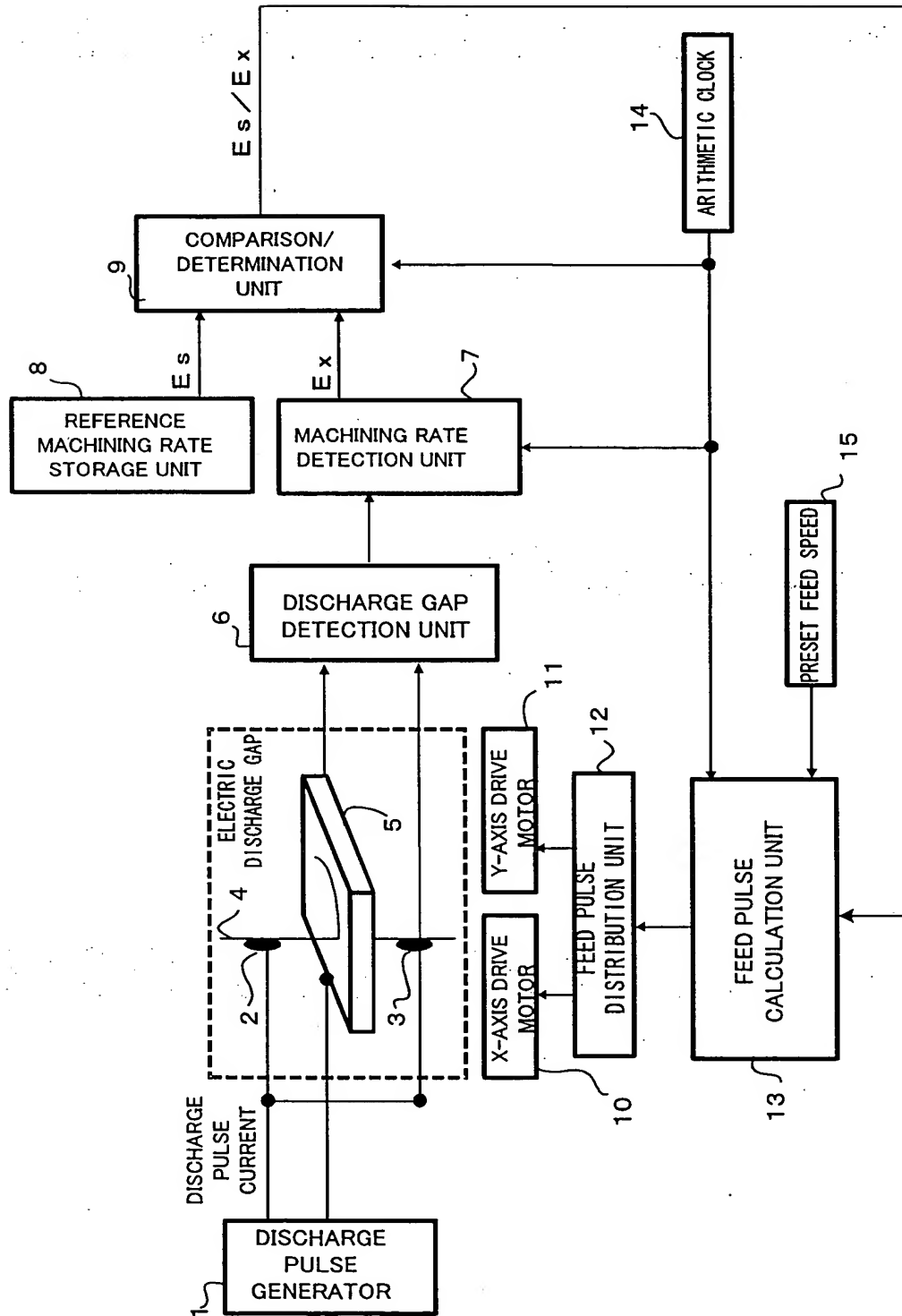
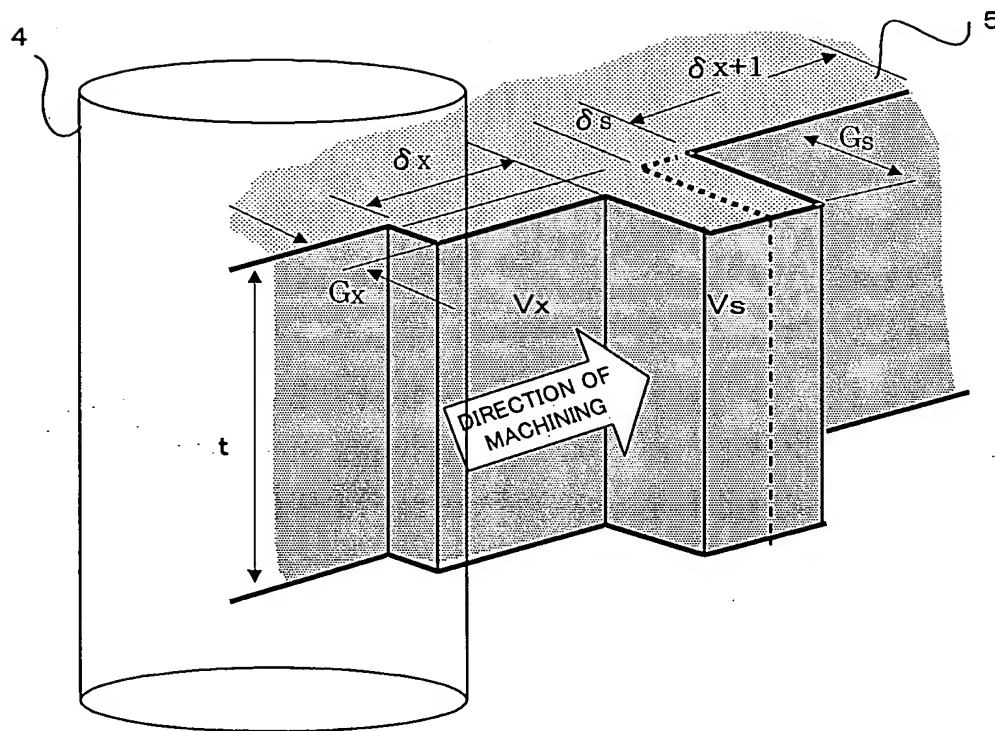


FIG. 2



G_s, G_x : WIDTH OF PORTION TO BE REMOVED

V_x, V_s : AVERAGE MACHINING VOLTAGE

V_o : NO LOAD VOLTAGE

$V_s < V_x$ IN THIS CASE

δ_s : REFERENCE MOTION AMOUNT PER UNIT TIME

δ_x : MOTION AMOUNT PER UNIT TIME

$$= \delta_s * (V_o - V_s) / (V_o - V_x)$$

t : THICKNESS

S : AREA OF ELECTRIC DISCHARGE $\propto G \times t$

FIG. 3

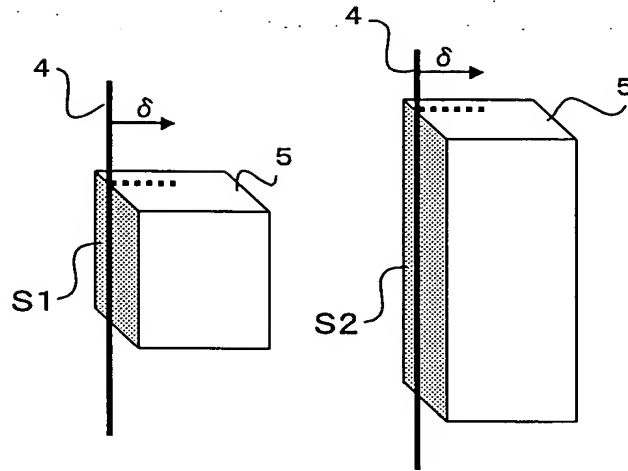


FIG. 4

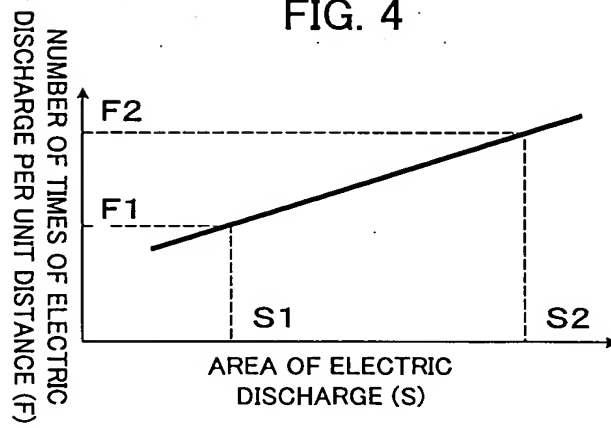


FIG. 5

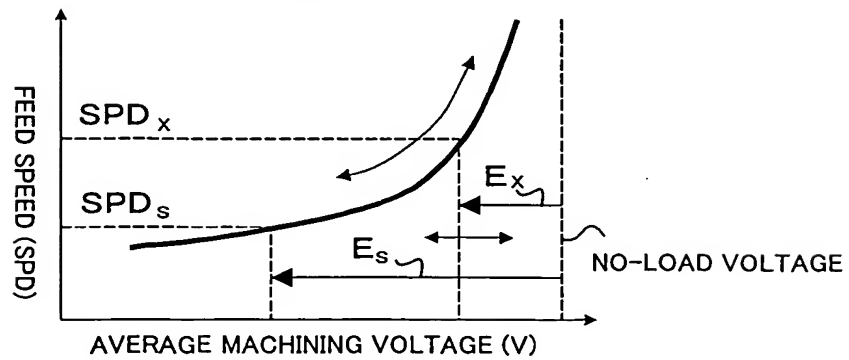


FIG. 6

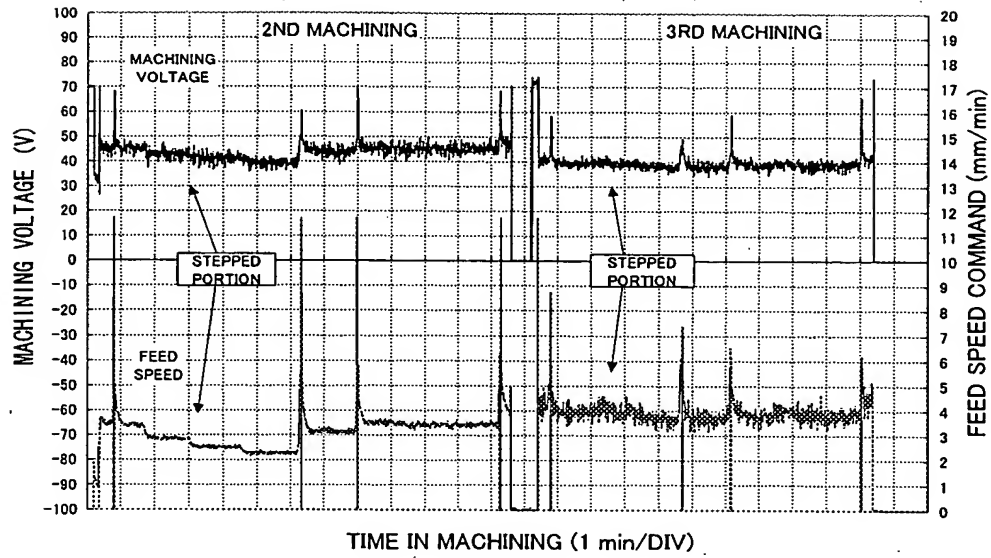


FIG. 7

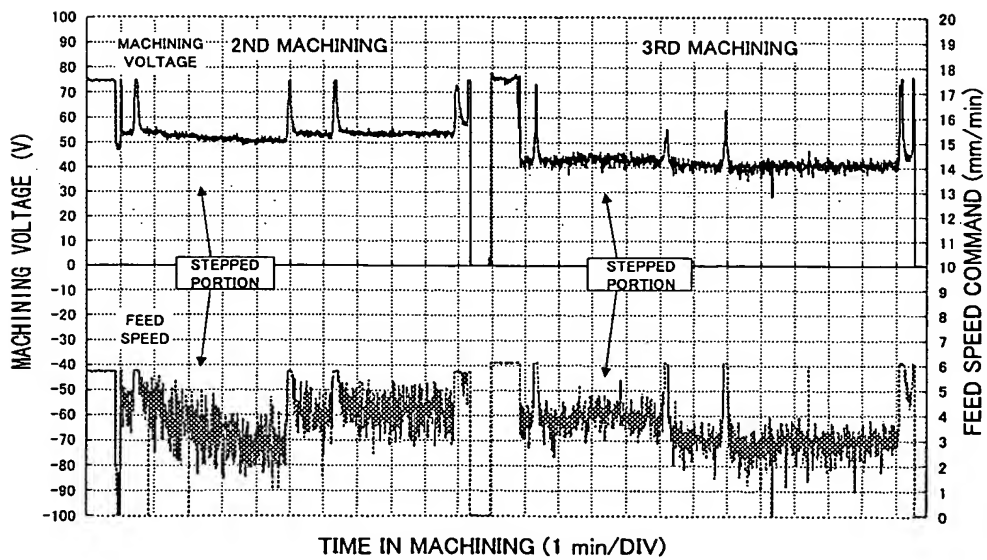


FIG. 8

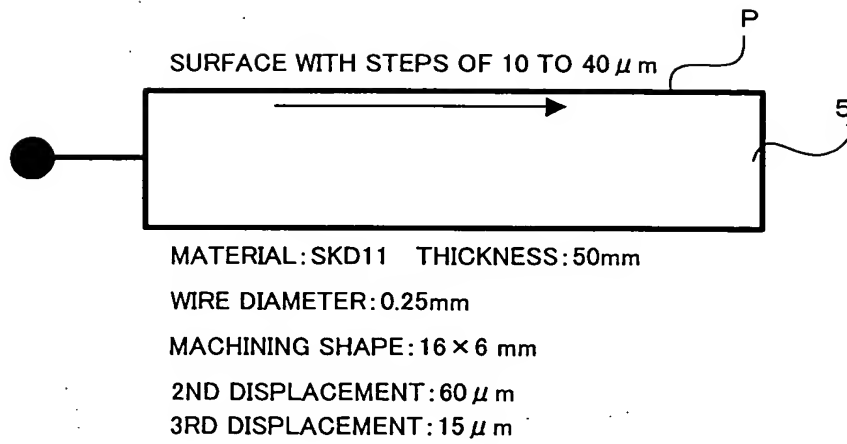


FIG. 9

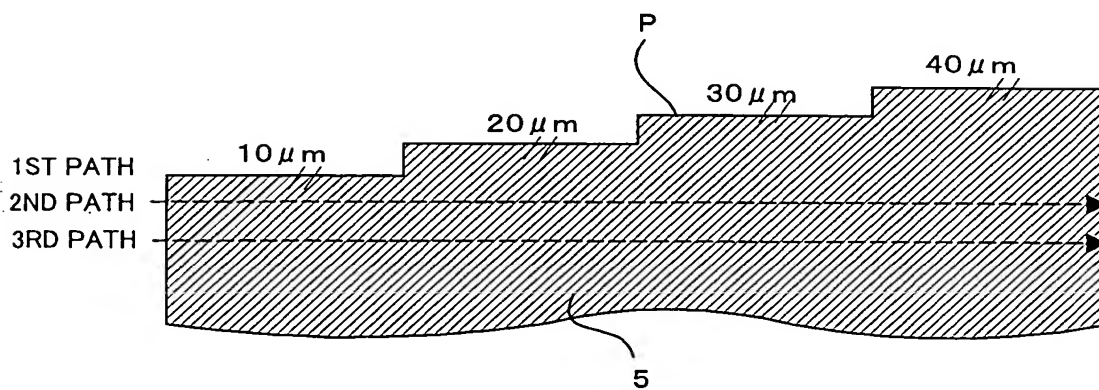


FIG.10

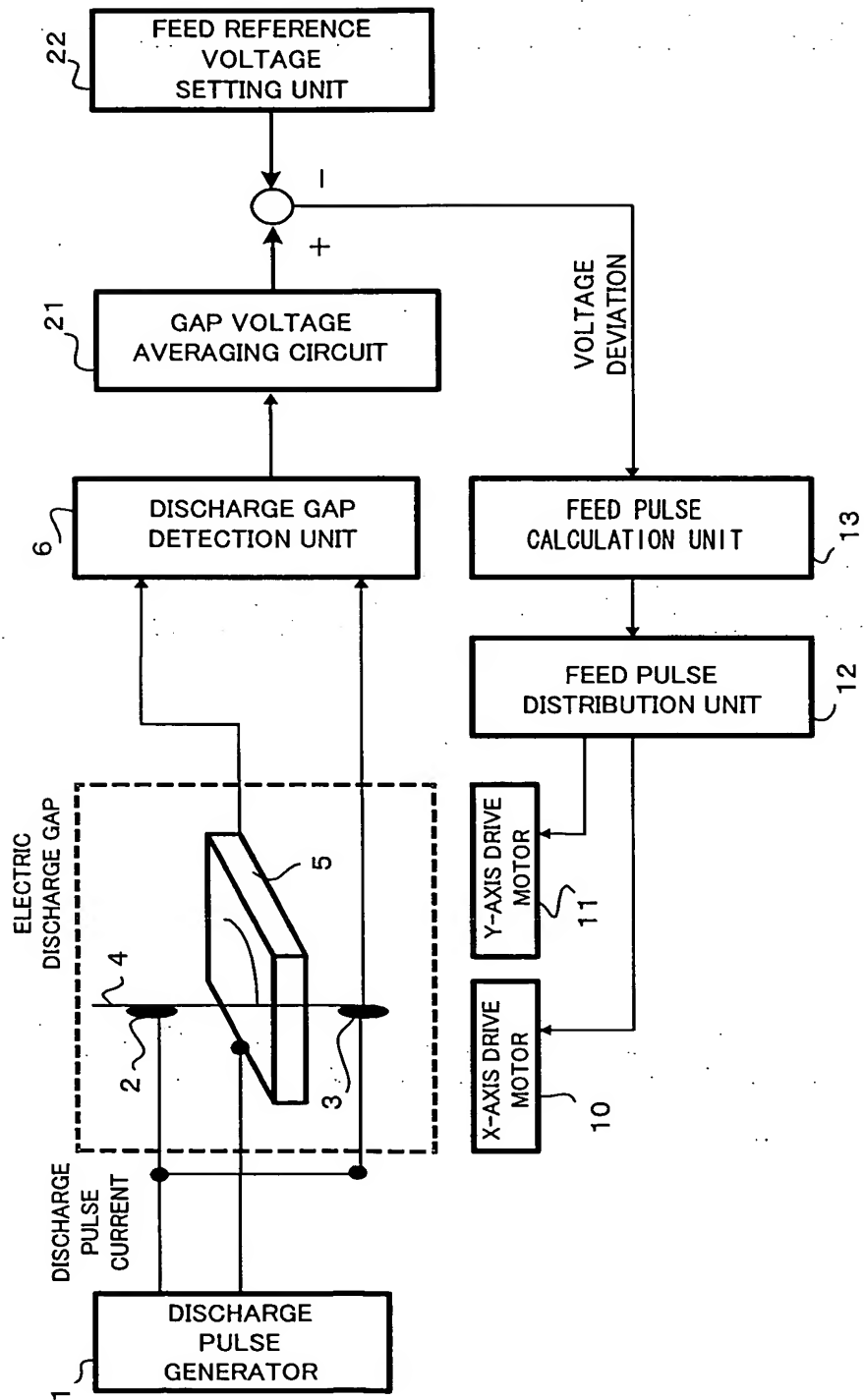
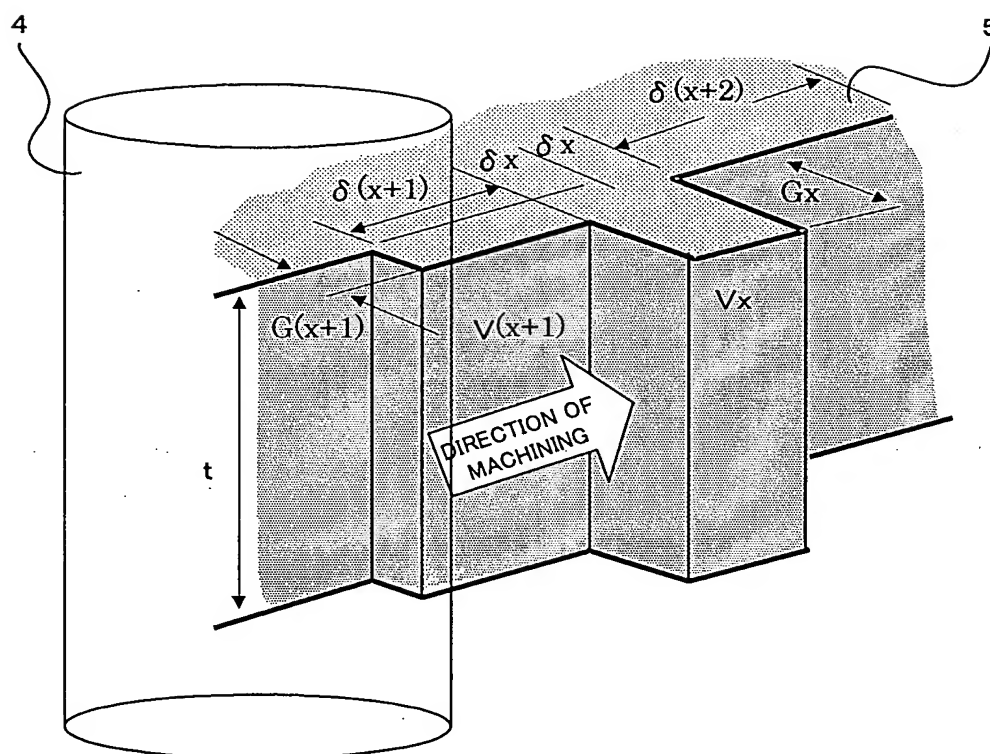


FIG.11



$G_x, G(x+1)$: WIDTH OF PORTION TO BE REMOVED

$V_x, V(x+1)$: AVERAGE MACHINING VOLTAGE

$V(x) < V(x+1)$ IN THIS CASE

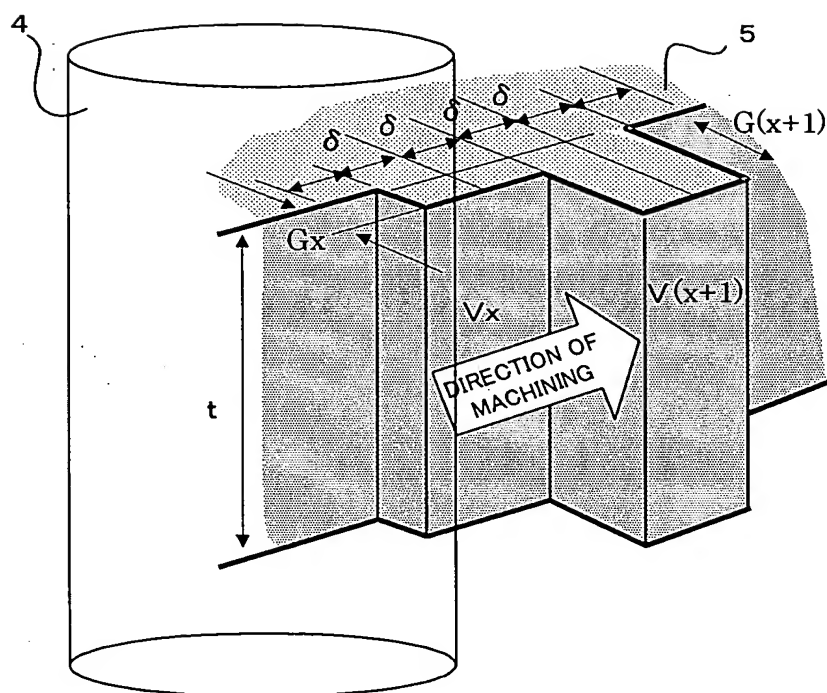
V_s : REFERENCE VOLTAGE

δ_x : MOTION AMOUNT PER UNIT TIME = $(V_x - V_s) * \text{GAIN}$

$\delta(x+1)$: MOTION AMOUNT PER UNIT TIME = $(V(x+1) - V_s) * \text{GAIN}$

t : THICKNESS

FIG.12



G_x , $G(x+1)$: WIDTH OF PART TO BE REMOVED

V_x , $V(x+1)$: AVERAGE MACHINING VOLTAGE

$V(x+1) < V(x)$ IN THIS CASE

δ : MOTION AMOUNT PER UNIT TIME

t : THICKNESS